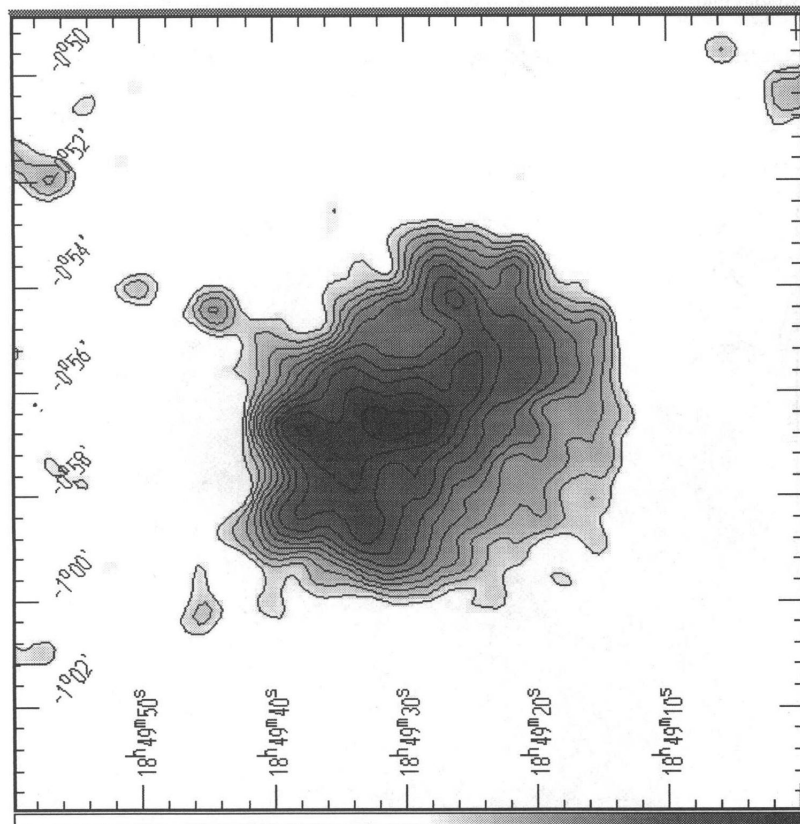


Figure from ROSAT PSPC Observation of the Supernova Remnant 3C 391
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https://dx.doi.org/308158864287067800170087_doi:10.1086/177645

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es. This object happens to be in the field of another
 ation (sequence 900402). The pointing position was
 $18^{\text{h}}49^{\text{m}}43^{\text{s}}.2$ and decl. $-0^{\circ}49'48''.00$ (J2000). The
 nt 3C 391 appeared $8'$ away from the pointing center.
 ntire remnant ($\sim 8'$ diameter) was contained within
 atial, most sensitive region of the PSPC. The PSPC
 is presented in epoch 2000 coordinates in Figures 1
 when it is compared with other images, it is precessed
 ch 1950. The PSPC response function has been cor-

shape. The highest surface brightness, concentrated
 center of the remnant, appears barlike, running from e
 west with approximate angular size of $3' \times 1.6'$.
 background-subtracted PSPC count rate for all of 3
 was $0.186 \pm 0.004 \text{ counts s}^{-1}$, which can be compared
 the *Einstein* IPC rate of $0.24 \pm 0.03 \text{ counts s}^{-1}$. The c
 ellipse where most of the X-ray emission is concentrat
 a surface brightness of $0.01 \text{ counts s}^{-1} \text{ arcmin}^{-2}$
 average surface brightness excluding the central a



1.—ROSAT PSPC image of 3C 391 (J2000). The image has been smoothed using a Gaussian function with $\sigma = 7''.5$ to reduce the Poisson noise from pixel to pixel. The contours range from 0.8 to 5.2 photons per $7''.5$ pixel. The difference between adjacent contours is a multiplicative factor of 1.5.